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the fine style in which the work is issued. The colored lithographic plates are unsurpassed, and the letter-press is in every way excellent. We trust the publishers will feel encouraged to continue the work, so that every species of butterfly, together with its caterpillar and chrysalis, in our territory, may set for its portrait. When completed and bound, it will make a beautiful ornament for the centre table. The present number figures various species of Argynnis, Colias, and Apatura. Published by the American Entomological Society, Philadelphia. $2.00 a Part.

REVIEW OF THE SCANDINAVIAN PUBLICATIONS IN NATURAL HISTORY DURING 1867 AND PART OF 1868. By Dr. Lütken of Copenhagen.—Prof. Reinhardt has described two new species and one new genus of fresh-water snakes, *Tachyplotus* (new genus) *Hedemanni* from Billiton and *Helicops assimilis* R., from Lagos Santa, both illustrated by woodcuts. He further gives us the first good figure ever published of the true *Delphinus delphis*, and in a postscript to the observations made by Mr. Hallar, the surgeon of a whaling cruiser, near Iceland in 1867, he demonstrated the identity of the "Strypireydr," of the Icelander, with the little known *Balænoptera Sibbaldii*. The cranium, atlas and os hyoideum of this species of whale are described in detail and figured. Mr. A. Bœck has contributed an interesting paper on two species of truly symmetrical (bilaterally formed) jelly-fishes, related to *Willsia*, but forming a new genus, *Dipleurusoma;* the typical species was observed by the author in the Norwegian Sea; the other is established on a drawing made by the late Mr. Stüwitz, probably in the American part of the Atlantic, near Newfoundland. In another paper Mr. Bœck clears up a question that has considerably puzzled earlier inquirers, in describing the nervous system of *Nemertes*, from his own researches and those of his father (Professor Chr. Bœck in Christiania). He points out the various errors committed by all previous investigators, and demonstrates the composition of the central mass (or brain), which consists of an outer, reddish, granular substance, and an inner yellowish filamentose one (both papers are illustrated by wood-cuts). Professor Steenstrupt's paper on the "Original character of the Terrestrial Mammalian Fauna of Iceland" starts from the hypothesis proposed in Mr. Murray's work on the Geographical Distribution of Mammals, that the field mouse of Iceland might be a species of *Myodes*, and probably one of the American species, thus impressing an American stamp on the primitive fauna of this island; this mammal being in part the *only* one, which, with any degree of probability, can be regarded as aboriginally Irish. He proves that the said mouse is, after all that is known about it, a true *Mus*, closely allied to, if not identical with, the *Mus sylvaticus* of Scandinavia; no single specimen of *Myodes* was ever caught or heard of in Iceland, neither by the author during his stay in that country, nor by others. Mr. Warming, a young botanist lately returned from a three years sojourn in Brazil, in the house of Dr. Lund, at Lagos Santa, has opened a series of "Symbolæ ad Floram Braziliæ centralis cognoscendam." The introduction, illustrated by two physiotypical plates, is written in Latin, and treats of the *Cordiaceæ*, *Asperifoliæ*, *Voshyriaceæ*, and *Mayaceæ*. Of greater popular interest your reader would no doubt find the same author's "Observations on the Evolution of Heat in a Species of Aroid," made during his stay in Brazil. The description of the new Aroid (Phyllodendron Lundii) is illustrated by a plate. Professor Lange has worked up the *Monotropes* and *Pyroleæ*, collected by Professors Liebmann and Œrsted in Mexico and Central America. The paper is written in Latin, and illustrated with two plates. Professor Œrsted has given an additional note to his former description of the Brazilian Tea-plant (Neea theifera), and described the dimorphous flower of *Halesia tetraptera*, whose minute male flowers have hitherto been unknown; both species are illustrated by woodcuts. I should be inclined to attach considerable importance to the same naturalist's elaborate essay on the Classification of Oaks; after a critical analysis of the labor of his predecessor in this field, and a detailed examination of all parts of their morphology, the author puts forward his own views on the subject, imparting not only a reformed subdivision in genera, subgenera, sections, etc., but also an altered line of demarcation between the *Faginæ* and the *Castaninæ;* so that the numerous (chiefly East Indian) species of *Pucania* and *Cystobalanus* are removed from the true oaks, and referred to the chestnuts. A more detailed abstract of the new facts and views brought forward by Professor Œrsted (whose paper is illustrated by numerous woodcuts, physiotypical figures and two plates) it will be unnecessary to bestow, as the whole paper is reprinted in a French translation as an introduction to the splendid volume shortly to be published by the Royal Academy of Science, under the title, "Chênes de l'Amerique tropicale; Monographiè des espèces nouvelles et peu connues, ouvrage posthume de M. Liebmann, achevè et augmente d'un aperon sur la classification des Chênes en general par A. S. Œrsted"; large folio with many excellent plates; a work that without any recommendation of mine, will excite the high interest of American botanists. Besides the said paper of Mr. Œrsted on the Classification of Oaks, it contains a "Notice sur la vie de Liebmann et specialement sur sou Voyage en Mexique," with a list of his publications, ten plates, with physiotypical figures of leaves, and forty-seven engraved plates, representing species of oaks from tropical America.

In the second volume of the Journal of Botany, published by Dr. Heiberg for the Botanical Society of Copenhagen, you will find several contributions to the Phanerogamic and Cryptogamic (mosses, lichens) Flora of Denmark. Rev. Mr. Lange has contributed a paper on the Mosses of Tuscany; Professor Lange one on the Dimorphous Seeds of *Atriplex hortensis*, and the editor a Monographical and Anatomical Description of *Eleocharis palustris* (with three plates). Among the many interesting verbal communications, of which short abstracts are given in the Bulletin of the meetings of the Society, I shall particularly draw the attention to Dr. Heiberg's valuable report on the Phanerogamic Parasitical Plants of Denmark. Of the venerable Flora Danica, the forty-sixth fascicle has appeared. The editor, Professor Lange, has also published his annual Index Semipum of the University Botanical Garden. Colonel Jenscen-Tusch has commenced the publication (supported by the Royal Academy of Science) of a work on the popular names of plants in different European languages: the first volume is devoted to the Scandinavian names. As the Journal of Natural History (Prof. Schiödte, editor) is regularly reviewed by a widely distributed English Journal, I shall confine myself to stating that the lately published Part I. and II. of Vol. V, contains two papers, by Dr. Meinert, on Danish Myriapoda (forming, with a former paper by Drs. Meinert and Bergsöe, a complete account of this part of our fauna), and a paper on Duple Spermatic Ducts in Insects (a continuation of his previous contributions to the anatomy of the Earwig). Professor Schiödte's paper on the Manner in which the Position of the Eyes is developed in Flounders (translated in the Annals of Natural History), and finally an elaborate account of the Danish Cladocerous Crustacea, by Mr. P. E. Müller, followed by some very valuable contributions to the knowledge of their propagation (with seven plates). I have no doubt that these two papers belong to the most accomplished essays ever published on this order, whose study is, I believe, almost entirely neglected in America. In the Journal of Fisheries, published by Messrs. Fiedler and Feddensen, Professor Kroyer has announced the occasional occurrence on the shores of Denmark of the Pilchard, and of a new species of Paralepis (*P. Atlanticus*). Mr. Bœck has forwarded the first part of an Essay on the Lobster of Norway, and the history of its fishing. Professor Rasch's address at the International Exhibition of Fisheries, at Bergen in 1865, on Oyster Culture, is reprinted. Finally, I beg leave to observe that in the Journal for Popular Papers on Natural Science, edited by Mr. Fogh and myself (and concluding now its fifteenth year), Mr. Warming has published his "Souvenir," from the Brazilian campos, and described a fine phenomenon, a marine "Ignis fatuus," observed by himself in the Atlantic at 15° Lat. N., and 30° Lon. W., while I have myself endeavored to collect the most important evidences concerning the Mammoth, and the animals exterminated or brought to the verge of extermination through man's intrusion upon nature in historical times. Professor Steenstrupt's paper on the French Bone-caves, and Professor Loven's instructive and elegant address at the meeting of Scandinavian naturalists, in 1863, on the Baltic Sea, are reprinted. Of Professor Reinhardt's most valuable account of the Brazilian Bone-caves, and their animal remains, I have reported in your journal on a former occasion. Of the Proceedings of the Academy of Christiana, only the volume for 1866 has reached me. Professor Sars has described and figured a new species of the arctic genus of fishes, Lycodes (L. gracilis), dredged at great depth in Christianafjord, and continued his examinations of the clay-balls from the glacial epoch. In those described on this occasion he found remains of *Osmerus arcticus*, *Gadus polaris*, and *Cancer pagurus;* in those hitherto found and examined in Norway, he has discovered in all one Pennatulid, one Ophiurid, five Worms (chiefly Chætopods), five Bivalves, five Crustacea, and two Fishes. Professor Sars suggests collecting fuller series of these concretions, which would, no doubt, give valuable results, and making a special study of them. They have been found hitherto only in Greenland, Canada, and Norway.* Prof. C. Bœck has described in the Proceedings, for 1860, a couple of horns of a hitherto unknown species of buffalo, from Southern Africa, under the name of *Bos longicornis*, and has since that time procured farther evidence about this animal from the Rev. Mr. Schreuder, Bishop of the Norwegian mission in the Zulu territory, who had himself formerly sent the horns to the Museum of Christiania. They were those of a wild buffalo-cow, shot at Eutumeni, and belonging to a troop which suddenly made its appearance in the country, and excited some stir because of their uncommon size and large horns; those of the bull were much greater; the color of the skin was brown. After a stay of some time in the neighborhood of Eutumeni, the troop disappeared from the country and was no more heard of. Probably it was a stray party from a more distant part of Africa, but nevertheless it is singular enough that a peculiar species of wild ox, distinguished alike by its great bulk and extraordinary appearance, and roaming over the plains of South Africa, should have remained totally unknown to the explorers, travellers, and residents of the country; only known in fact from a couple of horns, picked up and sent far away to the most distant University of the other half of the globe! Professor Rasch, the indefatigable fish cultivator, has published the results of some valuable experiments conducted with the view of producing hybrids between different species of *Salmonidæ*. In no class of animals, we are justly told, are there experiments more easily made, and nowhere can it be more easily decided whether the rule of sterility in hybrids is absolute or not. The spawn of the sea-trout, fecundated with the milt of the fresh-water trout, gave an equally high per centage of vigorous brood, as if both parents had been either of the one or the other variety, and the brood itself was not less fertile than if no crossing at all had taken place, thus confirming the views of Dr. Widegren, that the sea-trout and fresh-water trout are only varieties of the same species, an opinion also entertained by Professor Rasch since 1850, when he observed that the brood of the sea-trout, living together with that of the fresh-water trout, was quite undistinguishable from the latter, either in habits or in appearance, as is also the case with that of the great lake-trout of the greater Norwegian lakes, *Salmo ferox* Yarrell (*S. lacustris* Hart.); a fact bearing strongly on the vexed question of species and varieties in the genus of salmons. Spawn of the Alpine trout, or *Salvelin* (S. alpinis), fecundated by the sperm of the common trout, produced from thirty to forty per cent. of well hatched brood, but many were shortly after hatching attacked by a sort of dropsy, and in many embryos the beginning of development was arrested, and they perished by degrees. Spawn of trout fecundated by the milt of the *Salvelin* only gave ten per cent. of brood, whereof some were misshaped. Spawn of true salmon, fecundated by the trout, produced forty per cent. of mostly well-shaped brood, but a part became afterwards dropsical; fecundated by the *Salvelin*, it developed no embryo at all! The spawn of a (presumed) hybrid of the trout and *Salvelin*, fecundated with the milt of a vigorous male trout, also gave quite a negative result. You will agree with me, that experiments of this sort, conducted with the author's skill and profound practical knowledge of the matter, are of a high scientific value. Professor Kjerulf has gathered all the available evidence concerning the earthquake felt over almost all Norway, and from Shetland to Söderhamn, at the Botnio, on the night of May 9th, 1866. The memoir of the celebrated Norwegian geologist abounds with details, allowing of no abstract; I therefore must restrain myself to mentioning that the shock was felt from Bodo (north) to Langesund (south), one hundred and thirty geographical miles, and radiated from a point situated at the south-west of Christiansund, with a velocity of six and two-thirds to seven and three-fifths geographical miles to the minute, but lasted at each spot only two minutes at the utmost. In the later volumes of the Proceedings of the Christiania Academy (known to me only from separate copies of the paper mentioned below, kindly sent to the writer), Mr. Collet has given a full topographical list of the Birds of Norway, summing up their distribution in the country, when and where they were observed, etc. Two hundred and forty-eight species are enumerated. Professor M. Sars has published short notices about some Cœlenterata (coral polyps, jelly fishes, etc.) and Echinodermata (starfishes, etc.), from the Lofoten Isles, i. e., *Thyonidium scabrum* (new species), *Holothuria natans* (new species), *Physophora borealis*, *Corymorpha* (Amathea) *Sarsii* and *Isidella* (new genus) *Lofotensis*. *H. natans* is distinguished by possessing the faculty of swimming, with snake-like motions, in a vertical direction. *Isidella*, a branching coral, was found at the great depth of three hundred fathoms, within the polar circle (68° 11′ lat. north), and is distinguished from *Isis* by its single, unbranched stem, composed of elongated calcareous joints, and very short corneous ones, and fixed to the bottom by "foliaceous radicles." The only complete specimen was eighty millimetres high, and one and a half millimetres thick, but fragments of stems three millimetres thick showed that it grew much larger. Dr. Danielsen has described two species of a new Bryozöon genus, *Kinetoskias*, found at Nordland and Finmarken, remarkable for its faculty of moving voluntarily the branches (connected by a membrane) of its polypary, expanding them in the shape of an umbrella, or closing them together into a ball (according to Dr. Smitt, whose work on the Bryozoa will be referred to afterwards). *Kinetoskias arborescens* D., is a species of *Bugula* (*B. umbrella* Smitt).

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* The *Mallotus villosus*, or Capelin, has been found fossil in Gardiner and Saco, Me. enclosed in clay-balls.—EDS.

Professor Sars has published a little volume of Contributions to the Fauna of the Bay of Christiania, with descriptions and plates of new or little known Crustacea (Crangon, Pasiphaë, etc.). His son, Mr. G. O. Sars, has published a handsome volume, the first part of a careful and detailed description and anatomical "Histoire naturelle des Crustaces d'eau douce de Norvège" (les malacostracés: mysis oculata, Gammarus neglectus, Pallasea cancelloides, Gammaracanthus loricatus, Pontoporeia affinis, Asellus aquaticus), illustrated with ten highly finished plates; the cost of publication being most generously supplied by Mr. Johnsen, Reviser of the State. From the elder Sars we may soon expect an equally well illustrated description of the remarkable new genus of stalked Crinoids (Rhizocrinus), discovered by his son in the depths of the ocean at Lofoten; and from Mr. A. Bœck, a detailed description of the Norwegian and Arctic Amphipoda, with many plates. The magnificent Geological Chart of Norway, south of the mountain-ridge (der Sönderfieldske Norge or the "stifts" of Hamar, Christiania, and Christianasand), published by Professor Kjerulf and Mr. Tellef Dahll, in ten sheets, large quarto, in the text, and profiles, etc., is the result of many years' explorations by the Geological Survey of Norway, conducted by Professor Kjerulf. Among similar works, it no doubt occupies a high place, as it fills up a great gap in the knowledge of the geological constitution of Europe, contributes considerably to the history of the earliest geological metamorphosis of the globe, and must be reckoned among the highest scientific monuments hitherto erected in Scandinavia. "Norway is now," as said Professor Steenstrupt in his speech at the meeting of the Scandinavian naturalists, this summer in Christiania, "the classical soil, not only of Zoölogy, but also of Geology."

NATURAL HISTORY MISCELLANY.

BOTANY.

We pause a moment before passing to our Botanical Miscellany, to record the sudden death, by consumption, on November 11, 1868, at the early age of twenty-four, of our fellow student and valued friend, Horace Mann. We had almost looked upon him as our botanical editor, and have been constantly indebted to his accurate botanical knowledge and wise counsels in the editorial management of this magazine.

The country has lost a thoroughly disciplined and scholarly mind, and one of its leading and most promising botanists, and the readers of the *Naturalist* a contributor, whose reviews of botanical works, critical study and identification of their specimens, and unwritten essays promised for its pages, would have both quickened their zeal for the study of Nature, and secured for the botanical portion of the magazine a most elevated character.

The Colchicum autumnale found growing wild in the wet meadows of the sub-alpine regions of Italy and Switzerland, has been seen in consid-